Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

THE POLICE AND POLITICS. MAYOR Fox's order to the police, prohibiting them from engaging in the approaching political canvass, which we published on Saturday, will meet with the unqualified approval of all reasonable men, whatever may be their political affiliations. In the words of the order in question, "the whole time of the police belongs to the public." For this reason alone, if for no other, it is manifestly improper for the guardians of the peace of the city to neglect their regular line of duty to engage in active political movements. Everybody knows that when a man takes up politics as a business, he has little or no time for anything else; and it is equally well known that the men who make politics a business are, as a class, men who live by their wits, and, having no other visible means of support, fare sumptuously upon the plunder which they extract from the public crib.

Aside from this, however, it is only by the strict enforcement of such an order as that just issued that we can possibly be blessed with a non-partisan police. Under the system of corruption and incompetency which has come into vogue in this country, the occupant of every public office devotes a large share of his time towards securing himself in the position which he holds. He becomes a mere tool in the hands of more influential politicians and office-holders, and if he refuses or neglects to devote all his energies to the task of building up their power in common with his own, he loses his office by decapitation when it is held by appointment, or by a failure to secure a renomination when he elected directly by the people. The police force of a large and populous city like Philadelphia are capable in this way of accomplishing a great deal of mischief, of lending valuable assistance to iniquitous schemes for perverting the will of the people, and of exercising over the result of an election a far greater influence than is due to their individual merit and their standing in the community, aside from that given to them by their badge of office. We believe that Mayor Fox has issued this order in entire good faith, and that it is his serious intention to enforce it strictly, both in letter and in spirit. If should be the case, he will deserve and receive the warm thanks of all well-disposed citizens. The only cause for regret is that the police force, as well as the occupants of all other public positions, cannot be deprived even of their votes during the time of their service to the State. This principle obtains to some extent in England, and if it could be successfully introduced into this country it would be productive of the best results in promoting efficiency, honesty, and impartiality in the administration of our public affairs.

IS ANNA E. DICKINSON A DEMOS-THENES? WE regret exceedingly that so amiable a per-

sonage as Miss Anna E. Dickinson should have

taken in ill-temper the complimentary notice which we gave in advance of her performance last night. The prevailing taste is peculiar, and we have no disposition to underrate her power to gratify it. The age which delights in the daring feats of the trapeze women, the opera | sult of inevitable haste, but they are far from bouffe, the ballet, and the blonde burlesque being "disjointed" in their teachings, and their actresses, finds in her vixenish diatribes the fitting intellectual counterpart of its other favorite amusements. She possesses, in an eminent degree, the remunerative talent of drawing a crowd, and while the dollars continue to pour in at the ticket office, she can well afford to snap her fingers at captious critics, and denounce them as creatures beneath her sovereign contempt. With a keen eye to the main chance, she can even turn them to advantage, because each new object of assault adds to the piquancy of her discourse; and, when her audiences grow weary of denunciations of mankind in general, they can be refreshed by attacks upon individuals in detail. It seems, however, that she is aggrieved because we no longer regard her as a Demosthenes or a Cicero. Sad and shameful as the confession may be we fear that we are scarcely prepared to rank her in the category of the great orator-statesmen of the world. We are ready to acknowledge that she may equal, in invective, the most abusive of declaimers. She may have fought the Rebelswith her tongue-as feroclously as Cicero fought Cataline, and her attacks upon Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and EVENING TELEGRAPH may have been as sharp as the thrusts Demosthenes gave to his enemies. But Cicero and Demosthenes were capable of advising, aiding, and serving their country; and the one talent which Miss Dickinson possesses, in common with her exemplars. by no means entitles her to rank as their equal in other respects. She has made terrible blunders in the use of her powers when she seriously strove to influence practical affairs (as, for instance, in 1864, in opposing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and advocating Fremont, and, in 1868, in opposing General Grant and advocating Chase); and when a sharp tongue is not under the command of a good judgment, it is a two-edged sword that generally does more harm than good. Nevertheless, as the public goes to hear Anna for the purpose of being entertained and amused, and not to receive instruction, she can retain her present position as a popular lecturer without doing much mischief, and console herself with the reflection that while crowds will flock to hear and applaud her, her conscience

it is discussed by some writers and speakers in a style that deserves respect, but she treats it mainly as a pretext for assailing mankind, and as men are willing to pay roundly for the privilege of hearing themselves abused in good set terms, It matters little to the advocate what becomes of the cause; and she can be as indifferent to its final triumph as lawyers are to the termination of a protracted suit in chancery. She scarcely ever attempts to convince; she presents no arguments which are worth combatting; but as her popularity is largely due to her avoidance of serious discussion, she displays acuteness in the practice of her profession, and the fate of the Women's Rights agitation is a secondary matter. It was not in this spirit or in this manner that Cleero and Demosthenes appealed to their countrymen on the current questions of their day: and heretical as we may be, we cannot give up the belief that, in the particulars specified, even the eloquent Miss Dickinson falls far below

A LINE DINGS

need not be burdened with the fear that she

As for her new topic of "Woman's Suffrage,"

seriously influences public opinion.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.
YENTERDAY afternoon we published all the ma-

terial portions of the last will and testament of the late Dr. James Rush, who will henceforth rank second only to Stephen Girard as a benefactor of Philadelphia. By the generous provisions of his will, the bulk of his property is bequeathed to his executor, in trust for the benefit of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the institution established by Benjamin Franklin in 1731. The most minute and specific directions for the execution of the trust are contained in the will, and ample provision is made for securing a strict compliance with them, by depriving the company of the trust in case it falls at any time to adhere to the instructions of the

The first material point in the will is the provision for the erection of a commodious building for the use of the Library Company, the executor being invested with the largest discretion in the matters of location and style. If Dr. Rush's munificence had not extended beyond this point, he would have justly earned the gratitude of all the devotees of learning and culture in our midst. The greatest drawback upon the Library is the cramped and antiquated building in which its treasures are at present deposited. Better and larger accommodations will materially enlarge its sphere of usefulness and contribute greatly to its popularity as a resort for all the classes of our population.

But, in addition to the erection of a new building, which will be not less ornamental than useful, there will be ample funds for a steady enlargement of the library by the addition of all the works of intrinsic value which issue from the press. Concerning this point the testator has left some very curious provisions, upon a strict compliance with which he dwells with singular persistency. He expressly desires that, while all needed accessions are to be made to the

"The library company shall never make any efforts to rival the other libraries of America er Europe in the mere number of volumes they contain. * * * Let it rest in a modest contentment in the useful Let it rest in a modest contentment in the useful quality of its volumes for the benefit, not the amusement alone, of the public, nor let it over an ambitious store of inferior printed paper flap its flimsy leaves, and crow out the highest number of worthless books. Let it be a favor for the eminent works of fiction to be found upon its shelves; but let it not keep cushioned seats for time-wasting and lounging readers, nor places for everyday novels, mind-tainting reviews, controversial polities, scribblings of poetry and prose, biographies of unknown names, nor for those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily necompapers, except, perhaps, for reference to support, since such authority could never prove the authentic date of an event."

These restrictions are characteristic of the man. His sympathies were with the past; the contemporaries of his active life have nearly all passed away: he felt, as indeed he was, a stranger to the world of the present, unconscious of its true aspirations, unmindful, though not entirely ignorant, of its demands. But no one will lament the fact that he has closed the doors of the Library to the ephemeral romances of the day. Philadelphia possesses another institution, large and flourishing already, and promising constant progress in the future, whose peculiar sphere is to provide for the wants of the community in this respect. The custom of a century has made the Philadelphia Library a receptacle only for the standard literature of the world, the material upon which the mind of thorough culture or substantial aspirations alone desires to draw. But when Dr. Rush issued his edict against the daily press, he fell unwittingly into a serious error. If he had been born a half century later, with the same tastes and opportunities for culture, he would have made no such mistake as has been recorded against kim over his own signature. The daily newspapers may be "disjointed" in their style, the necessary reinfluence for good and bad upon the world at large far exceeds, and for all time hereafter will far exceed, that not only of the intrinsic works which Dr. Rush desires to have place upon the Library shelves, but as well that of the worthless books against whose presence thereon he has so strongly protested.

The restrictions with which he has encumbered his bequest, however, are of insignificant proportions, when brought into comparison with the magnificence of the whole design. It may, perhaps, be a matter of regret that our benefactor did not follow the example set in Boston, by providing for the establishment of a great free library, independent of all restrictions or associations with other institutions. Yet his generosity has been bounded only by the wealth at his command, and all the specific instructions which he has left concerning the administration of his bequest will tend simply towards securing the consummation of his wishes, the steady enlargement and the perpetual prosperity of one of the chosen repositories of substantial knowledge.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S RECEPTION. WHILE the British press is still howling in derision at the claims advanced by the United States, and frightening Professor Goldwin Smith, the New York Tribune correspondent, and other worthy but weak-kneed gentlemen, out of their wits, a portion of the English people who are immediately interested in the preservation of peace, and who would be the first and greatest sufferers in the event of a war, If the Alabama difficulty is allowed to stand as a precedent, are taking a more sensible view of the matter. Yesterday Minister Motley received the addresses of welcome of the Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool, and replied to them with the dignity becoming the representative of a great nation that is smarting under a sense of wrong, and which will submit to no terms but such full and sufficient satisfaction as the wrongdoer is able to make. Mr. Motley declared that the United States Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice and a dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both, and that his most strenuous efforts would be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and only safe and unerring guides

in the conduct of nations. During the Rebellion we had no more virulent enemies than the Liverpool merchants. They rubbed their hands in glee at the prospect of the destruction of our commerce, and combined with a good old-fashioned Britith hatred of American institutions a longing desire to again assume the supremacy of the seas which had been wrested from them. The downfall of the Rebellion, however, put the transactions of the Alabama in an altogother different light. The British merchants saw in her a precedent that was likely at any time to be brought up against them, and they are consequently much more anxious to have the matter settled upon a substantial basis than are the Tory landholders who have nothing to lose in the event of a maritime

The eyes of the British people have been opened to the real sentiments of this nation, and . We have every confidence that Mr. Motley will

present our claims and Insist upon them with dignity and force. Whether the British Government will choose to consider them is a matter of comparatively little moment, as we can well afford to walt patiently until it finds it expedient to do so.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURGH.

THE British House of Commons yesterday did their part towards righting a grievous wrong that has existed for centuries, by passing Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church by the decisive vote of 361 to 947. The bill itself is a model of prudent and impartial justice. While it does away with a great evil that has been a prolific source of discontent, it makes ample provision for all the interests that have a right to be considered, and it leaves no logitimate cause for complaint with those who will be deprived of their sinccures by its enactment.

The maintenance of the Irish Church in opposition to the wishes of a very large majority of the people, and at the expense of those who held with the pertinacity of despair to a diametrically opposite religious system, was an outrage that no other country than England would have ever insisted upon. It has been one of the most fruitful sources of discontent, disturbance, and bloodshed in Ireland, and its total abrogation was the first great step that had to be taken before any other reforms could be attempted. The question now is, whether the step has not been taken too late, and whether the Irish sentiments of hostility to British rule have not reached a point at which they will refuse to be propitiated. However this may be, the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a just deed that we are only too glad to see performed even at this late

The bill will now go to the House of Lords, where it will probably meet with a more determined if not a more vigorous opposition than it did in the Commons; but it is scarcely likely, under all the circumstances, that the upper house will refuse to give its assent to the measure. The passage of this bill is the triumph of the Gladstone administration, and it is the most important reform that has taken place for years in the British administration of affairs. What the ultimate effects will be it is impossible to foresee; but the indications are that it will lead to the disestablishment of the English Church, and to the severance of the union between Church and State, which now remains as one of the most obnoxious relics of mediavalism, to the disgust of a large, influential, and rapidly increasing body of dissenters. That such a severance would result to the advantage of the English Church there can be no doubt, and by placing it upon the same footing as other religious bodies, it would be obliged to free itself from its traditions and enter upon the work of evangelization in a spirit suited to the ideas of progress which rule in other matters at

SERVES HIM RIGHT .- We are informed that George K. Reed, whose scurrilous tirade at the class day of the University on Friday last we alluded to yesterday, has been dismissed from the institution, and will receive no degree. We cannot but pity this young man, and we hope that he has now received a lesson that will last him for life. The Faculty, under all the circumstances, could certainly have taken no other action consistent with the dignity and best interests of the University.

SPECIAL NOTICES. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED-BUGS. — DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY. KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COW-DEN, and by druggists everywhere. 518tuthslot

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddles, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and tuthom No. 1036 MARKET Street THE DELEGATE ELECTION OF THE Property of the FOURTH WARD will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, at the house of Adam Basher, No. 712 PASSYUNK ROAD.

JACOB L. BAUGH, Judge.

EDWARD WALKER, Return Inspector.

1t* CHARLES SIGMUND, Inspector.

IN AID OF THE MISSION SCHOOL at the S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH
Streets—Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, in aid of the Spruce Street
Baptist Mission, at Tenth and South streets. Subject—
"Whom shall we trust?" Tickets can be had at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and at Gould's
Music Store.

5 22 29 J2

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGREGAtion of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. orner EIGHTEENTH.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 8 P. M. Close of the second year of Dr. WILLITS' Pastorship. Addresses by clergymen and others. The public are invited.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhestatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspeysia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

[24 to 1 ft 8] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 622 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT-THE CON-STITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given. BUGH BARR, 528 28 N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON, Phila.

FOR SALE-AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. a fine and commodious House, with ornaments grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or 5 22 stuth[2t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

FOR SALE,-VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 13 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats.

D. WAGNER, Jr., 528 61

33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 2 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes; ride via C, and B. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 28 N. DELAWARE Avenue. DELAWARE Avenue,

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—

A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coachbouse, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks
and garden; within two minutes walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG.

5 26 121* GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET .-TO LET-A BOX STALL IN A CLUB Stable, near Seventsenth and Walnut, until Novem , on reasonable terms. Apply No. 165 S. FRONT

TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15 BOARD WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLE

D man (a merchant on Market street), either partial of full board, in vicinity of Broad street and Girard avenue AddressBACHELOR, Ledger office. BOARDING.-VACANT IN A FEW DAYS. D Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc.
Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1402 WALNUT
Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL

NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS. A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

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GIGANTIC STOCK! Though our sales have been tremendous, Our stock is still stupendous, At the

Our stock can't be completer, At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

And the people know the fact is, Selling cheap is still our practice, At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

And we have for each new comer Most delightful clothes for summer

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GREAT BROWN HALL. THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON TO YOU. Gentlemen, for the warm weather, Come and buy our Cool Clothes. Cheap for Cash.

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THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

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12 75 "
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\$15,000 AND \$10,000 TO LOAN ON LEWIS H. REDNER. No. 731 WALKUT Street.

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FINE OLD RYES-FREE.

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FINE BOURBONS-FREE.

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	FINE PURE R	YES	-IN	BOND.
00	bbls, Mount Vernon, November 1868	900	tible	Monnt Vormon April

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FINE WHEAT-IN BOND.

VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN PURE RYE.

Having disposed of our entire product of Pure Rye at Hannisville Distillery up to June 1, we are hence prepared to make engagements for the future. Our Distillery Bonded Warehouse having a capacity of 18,000 barrels, and being heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, or more—all the year round—renders great advantages to parties who wish to store for improve ment.

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SUMMER RESORTS. SURF HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26. The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE

Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season.

6 1 lm 4

OCEAN HOUSE. CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and

it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors. The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which

will equal that of any other House on the Island. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage. For Rooms, etc., address

LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT, HENRY W. SAWYER. SUMMER RESORTS PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD AND BRANCHES.

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MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottaville P. O., Schuylkill county,
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. I. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county,
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WHITE HOUSE,
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Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.,
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Fine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
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F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
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George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county,
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
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PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county,
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Jacob H. Breish, Conshobocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOUTY HOUSE,
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LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERIOK, the former treprinter. proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elogant furniture.

4 27 2m CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address J. F. OAKE,

The case of the street was a family of the street and the street a

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY. LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO. NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway. Gents:-On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burgiar-Proof work recommended

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO. name.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

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